

# Observation of $\pi\pi$ Scattering in $K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Decays<sup>1</sup> by KTeV

Ed Blucher  
University of Chicago

- Motivation to study  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$  Dalitz Plot
- Overview of Analysis
- Results
- Summary

**KTeV:** Arizona, Chicago, Colorado, Elmhurst, Fermilab, Osaka, Rice,  
Sao Paulo, UCLA, Virginia, Wisconsin

Before 2004:

“Measurement of the quadratic slope parameter in the  $K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$  decay Dalitz plot”

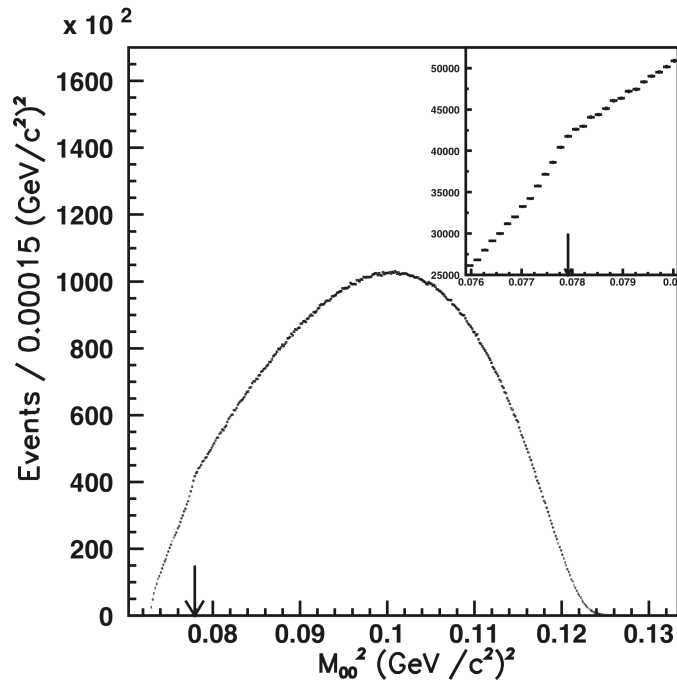
- S. Somalwar et al. (E731), PRL **68**, 2580 (1992)
- A. Lai et al. (NA48), PL **B515**, 261 (2001)

Density on Dalitz plot:

$$|M_{000}|^2 \propto 1 + h_{000} R_D^2,$$

where  $R_D$  is the distance from the center of the Dalitz plot.

(Term with linear dependence on  $R_D$  is zero because of identical particles in final state.)

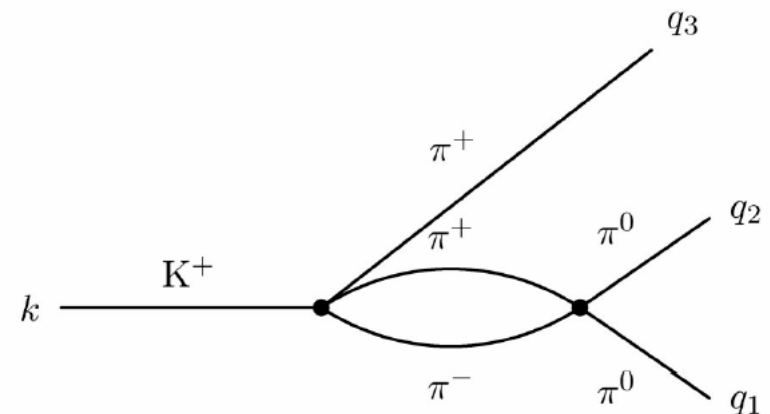


NA48/2 observed “cusp”  
in  $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$  decays  
collected during 2003

Rescattering process:

$$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$$

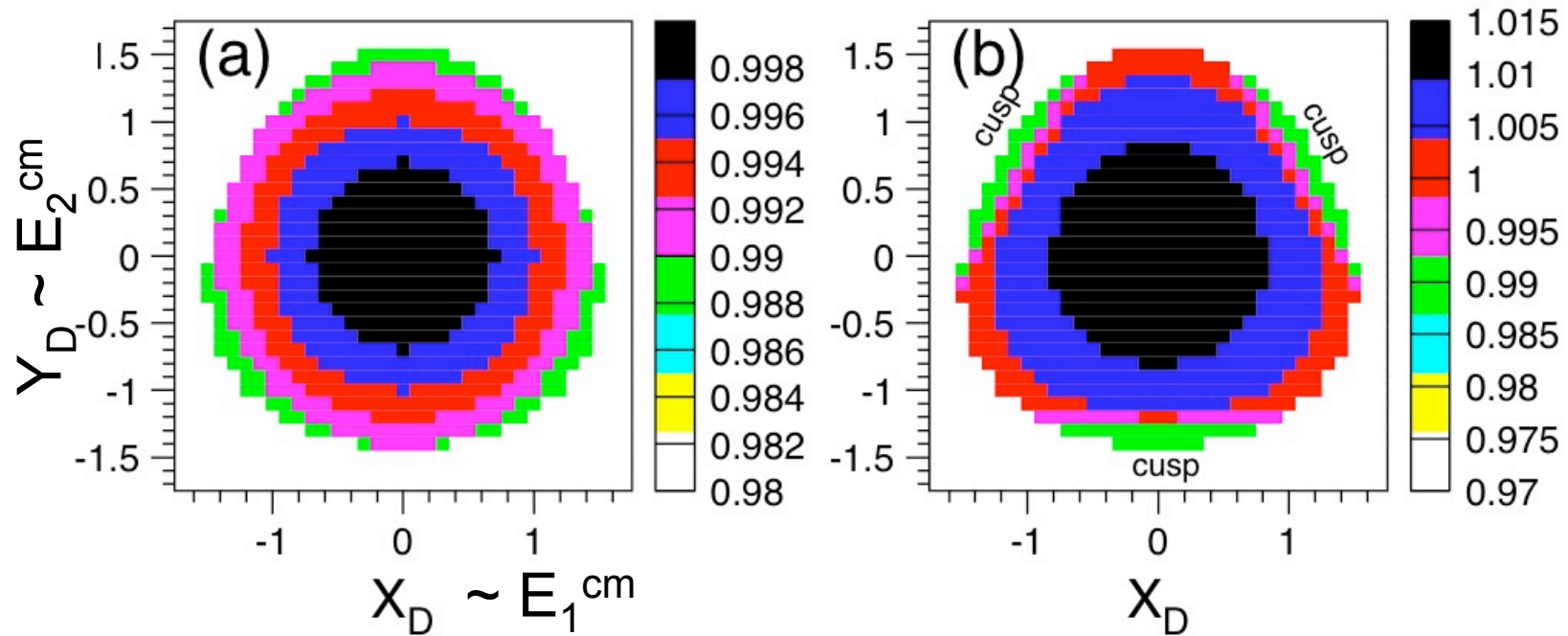
2004: Cabibbo pointed out that the  $\pi^0 \pi^0$  mass spectrum in  $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$  could be used to measure the difference in  $\pi\pi$  scattering lengths between  $I=0$  and  $I=2$  states,  $a_0 - a_2$  – can be precisely calculated in chiral perturbation theory.



The same rescattering affects dynamics of  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$  decays, but effect is expected to be much smaller.

$K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$  Dalitz plot will show effect of two contributions:

4



Intrinsic  $K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$  dynamics

$$|M_{000}|^2 \propto 1 + h_{000} R_D^2 \quad (R_D^2 = X_D^2 + Y_D^2)$$

(PDG:  $h_{000} = -0.005$ )

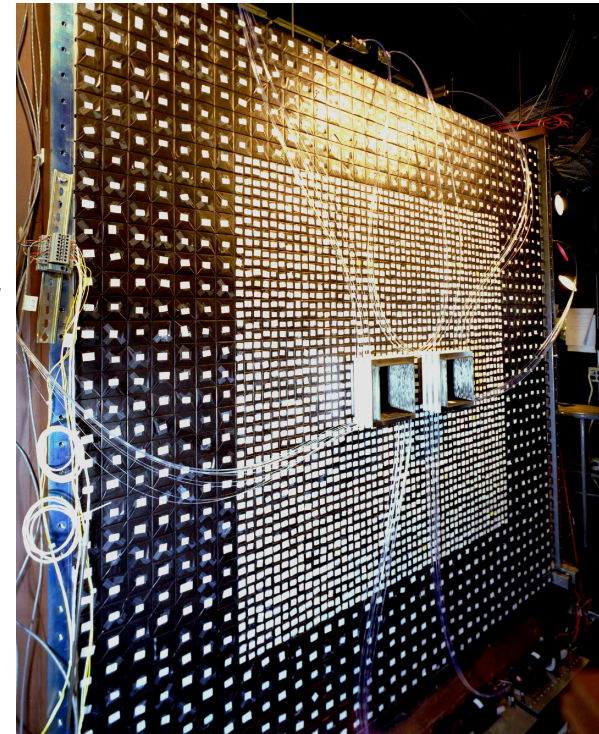
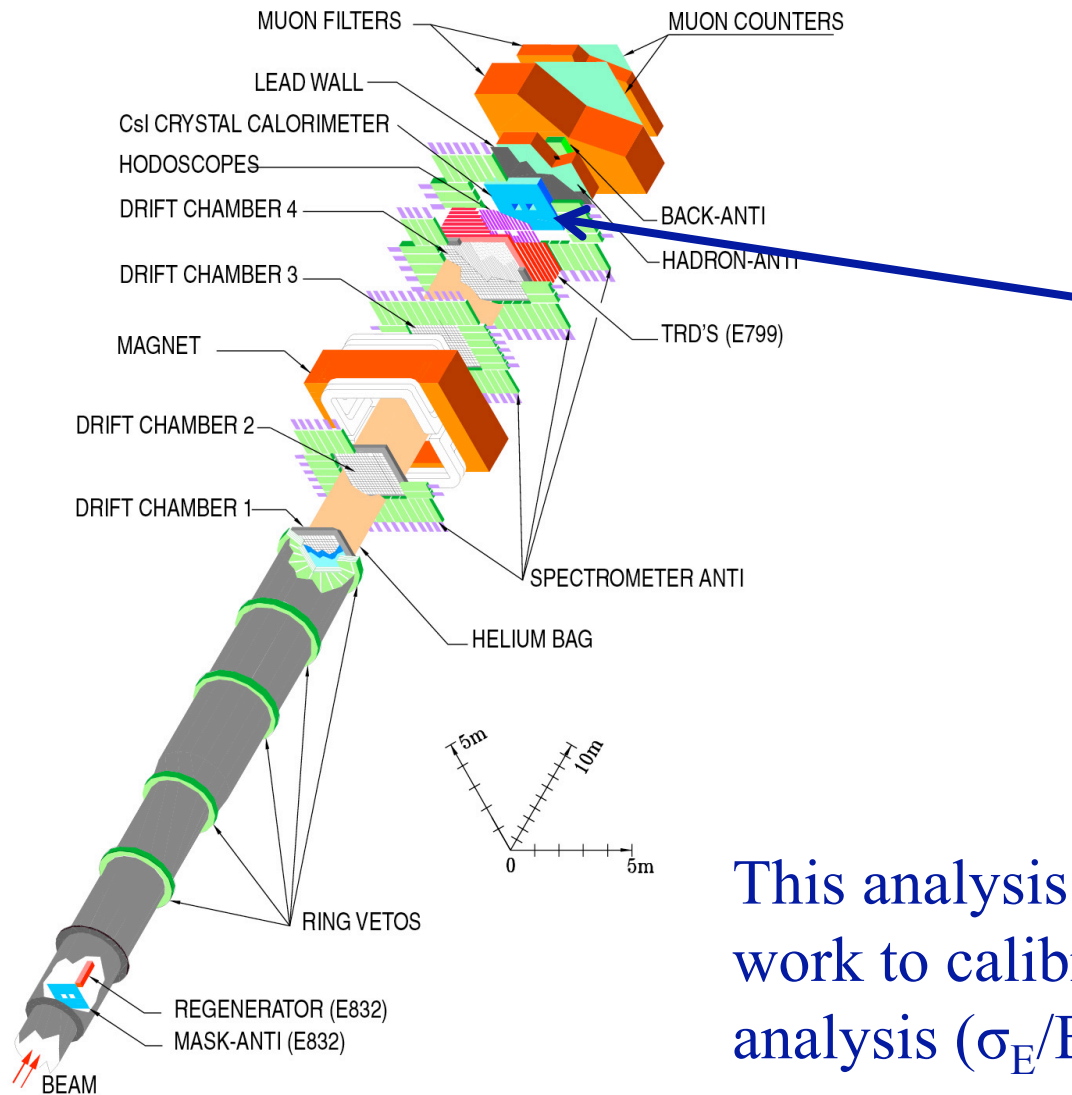
Rescattering

$$K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$$

(shown with  $h_{000}=0$ )

Previous results on  $h_{000}$  (E731 & NA48) ignored rescattering;  
KTeV presents first measurement of  $h_{000}$  that accounts for  
rescattering.

**Data sample:** 68 million  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$  decays collected for acceptance studies as part of KTeV  $\epsilon'$  analysis.

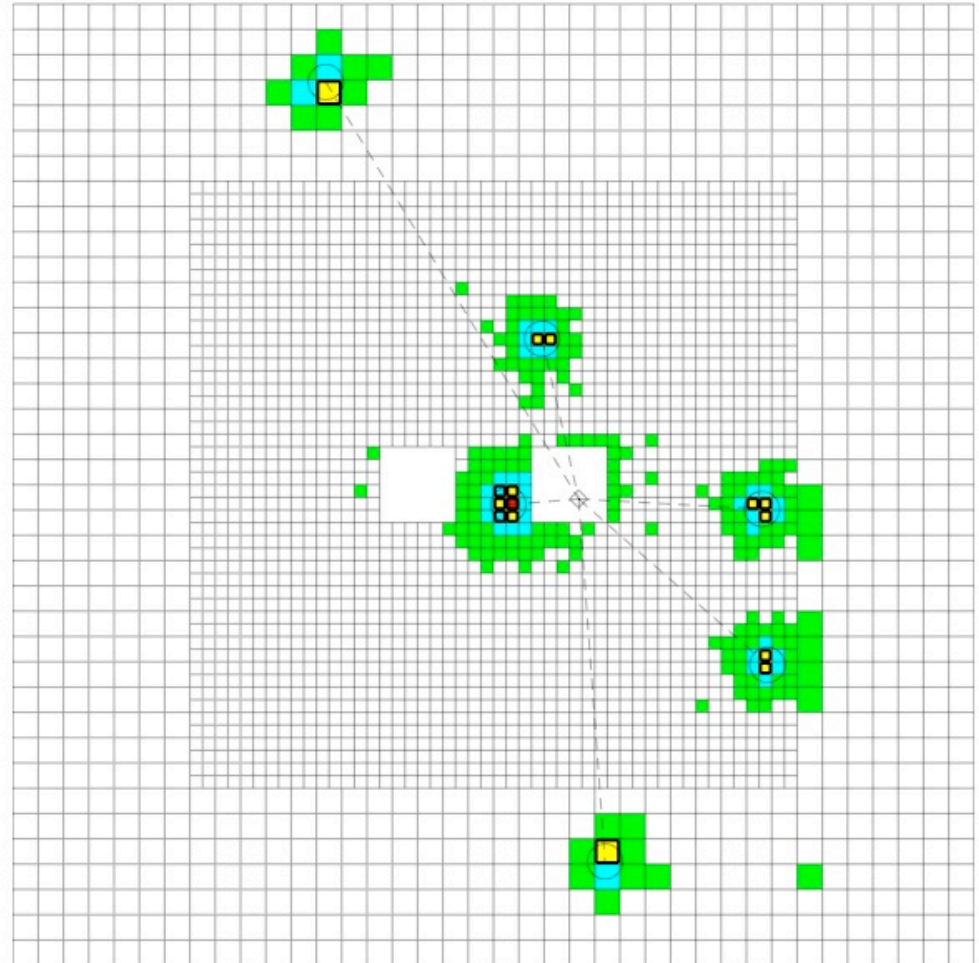


This analysis takes advantage of years of work to calibrate CsI calorimeter for  $\epsilon'/\epsilon$  analysis ( $\sigma_E/E < 1\%$ )

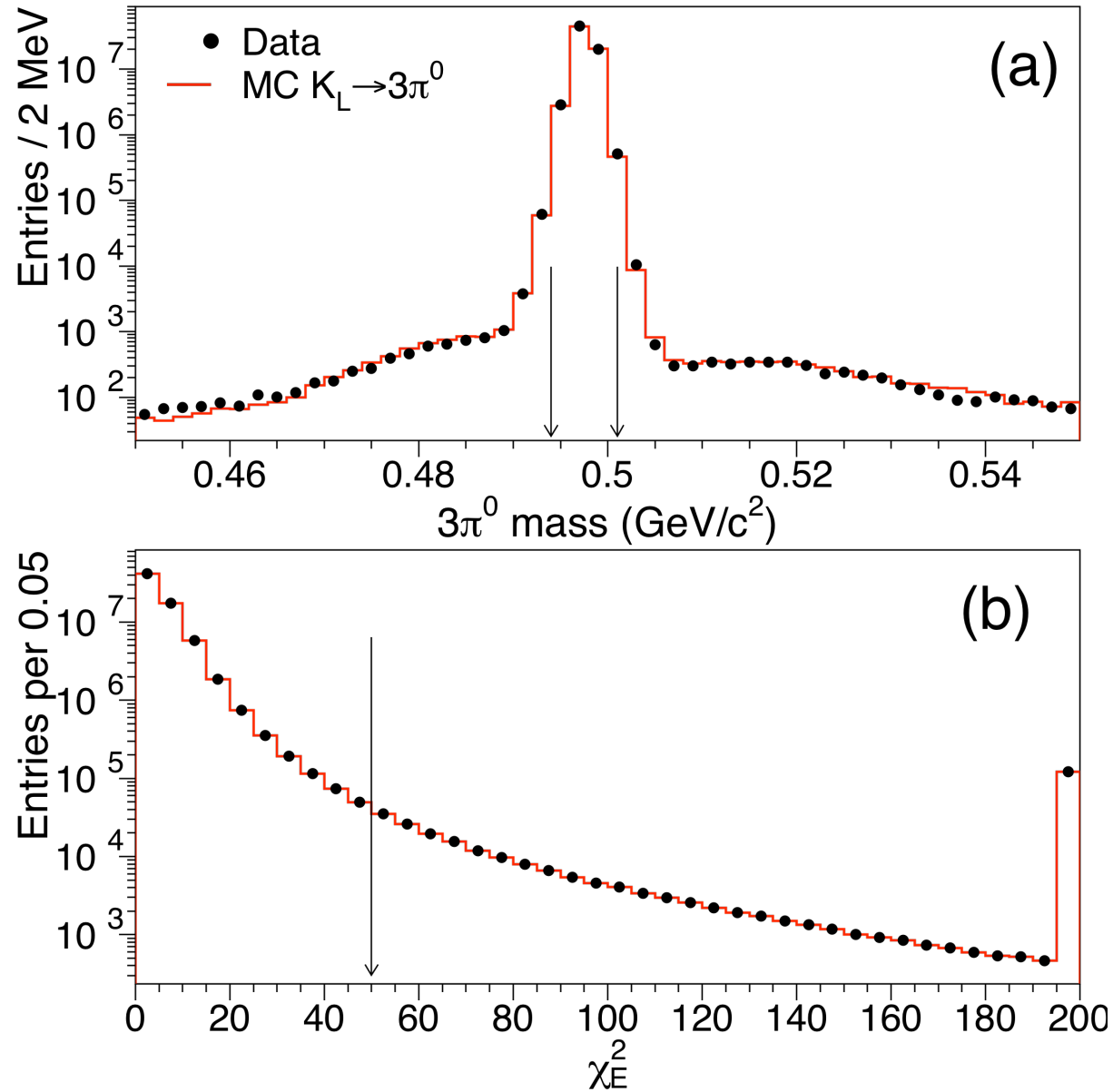
## Event Reconstruction

- $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$  reconstruction identical to  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$
- To improve resolution in Dalitz plot variables, we fit 6  $E_\gamma$ s in each event using  $m_K$  and  $m_\pi$  constraints:

$$\sigma(R_D^2) = 0.070 \rightarrow 0.014$$

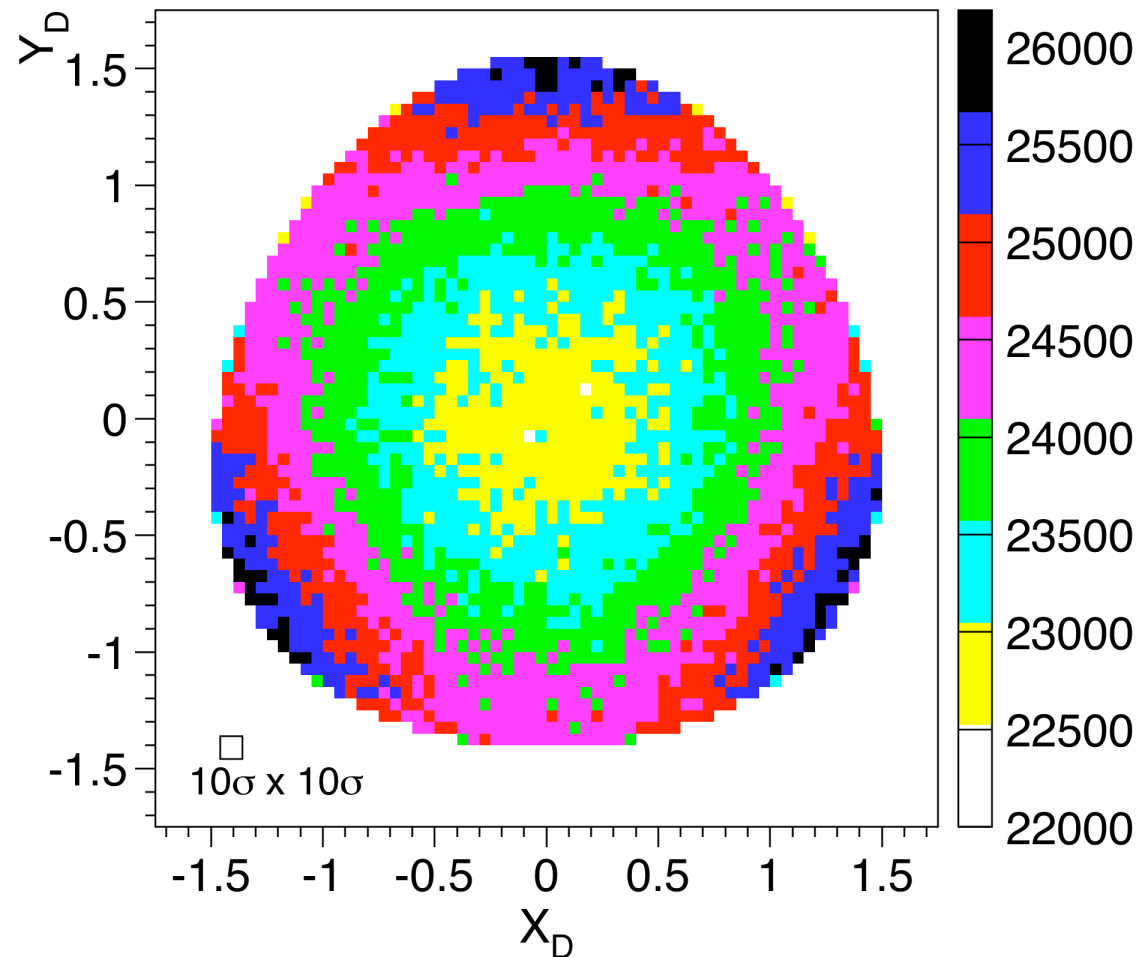


# $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$ Data – Monte Carlo Comparisons



$$\chi^2_E = \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{(E_i - E_i^{fit})^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

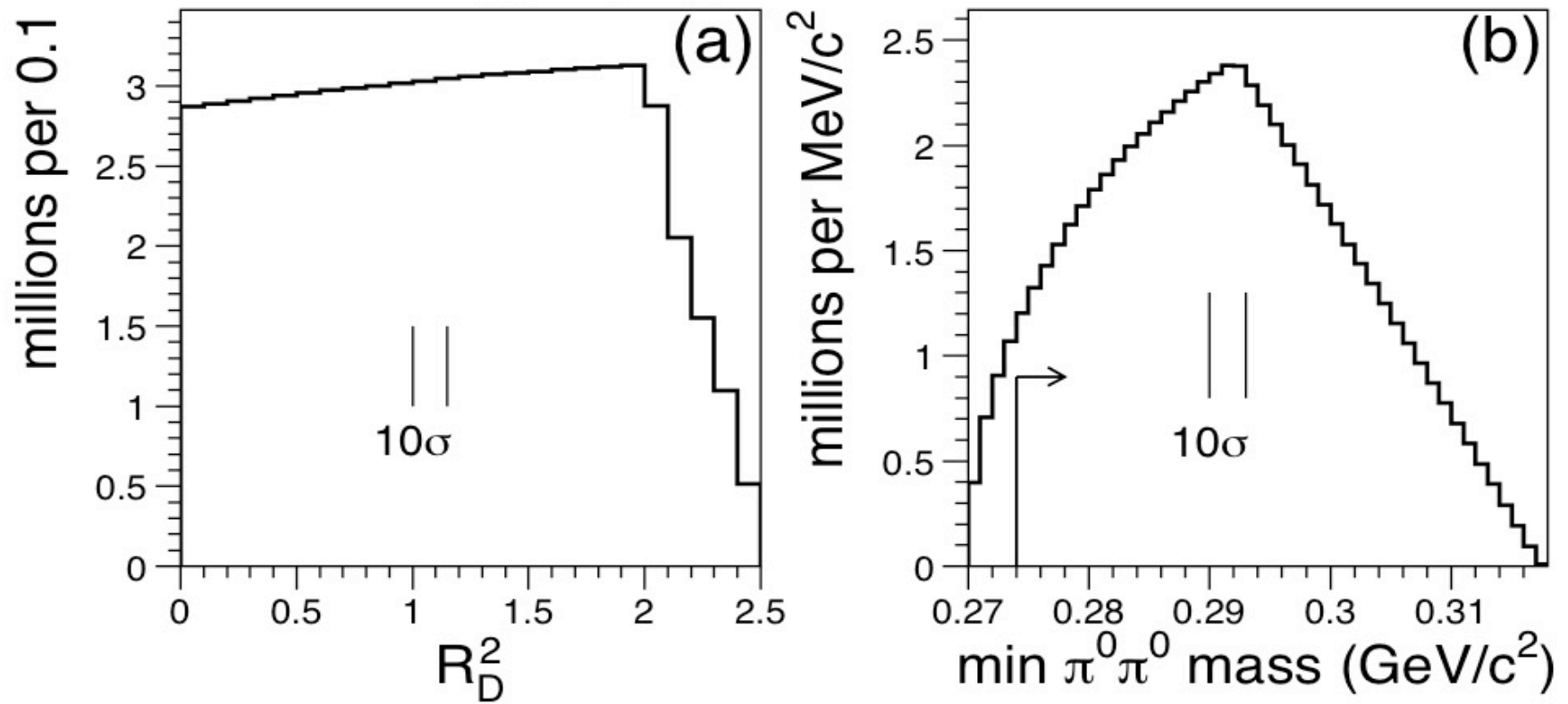
## Raw Dalitz plot: 68 million events



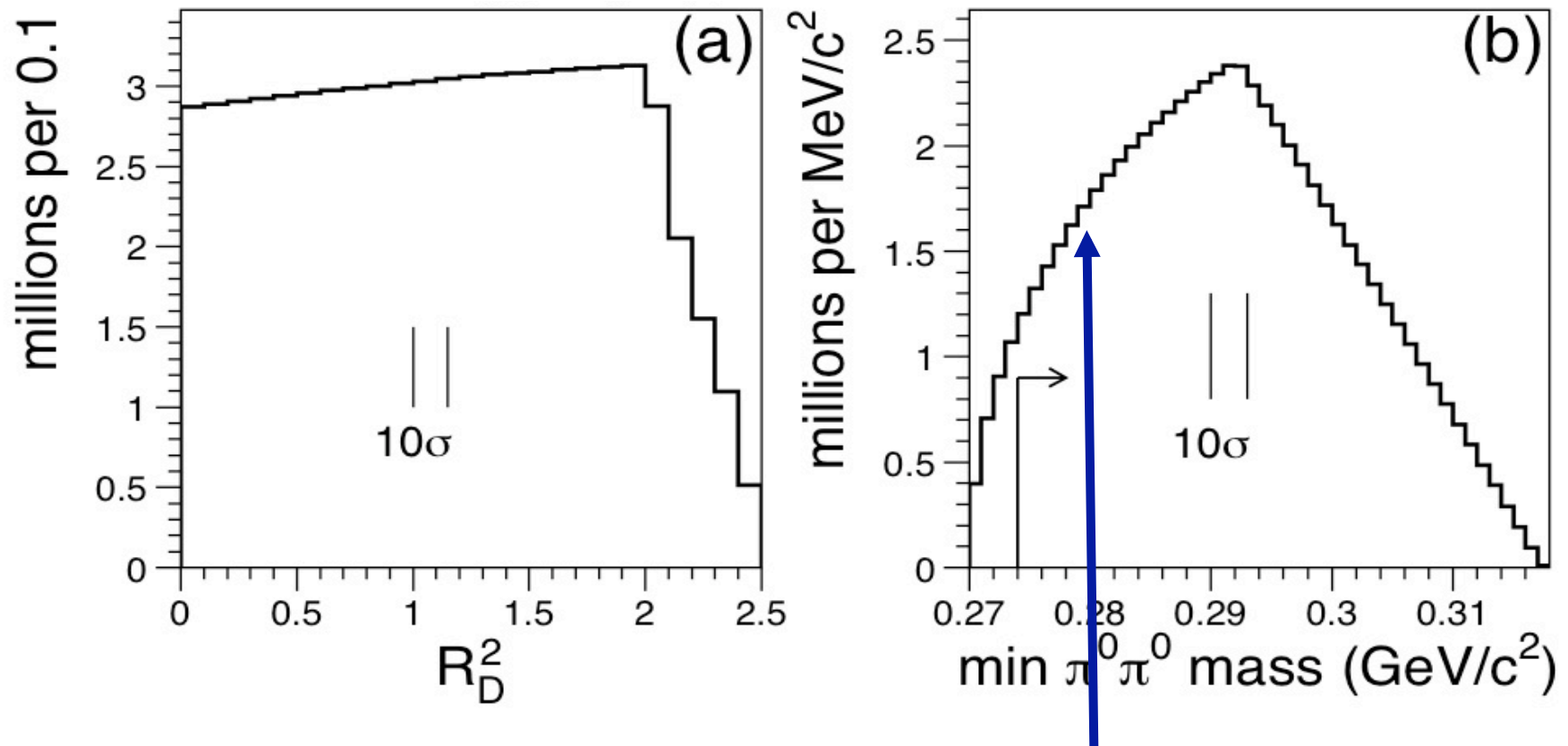
10% variation is mostly from acceptance effects; physics effects give  $\sim 1\%$  variations,



## Dalitz Plot Projections

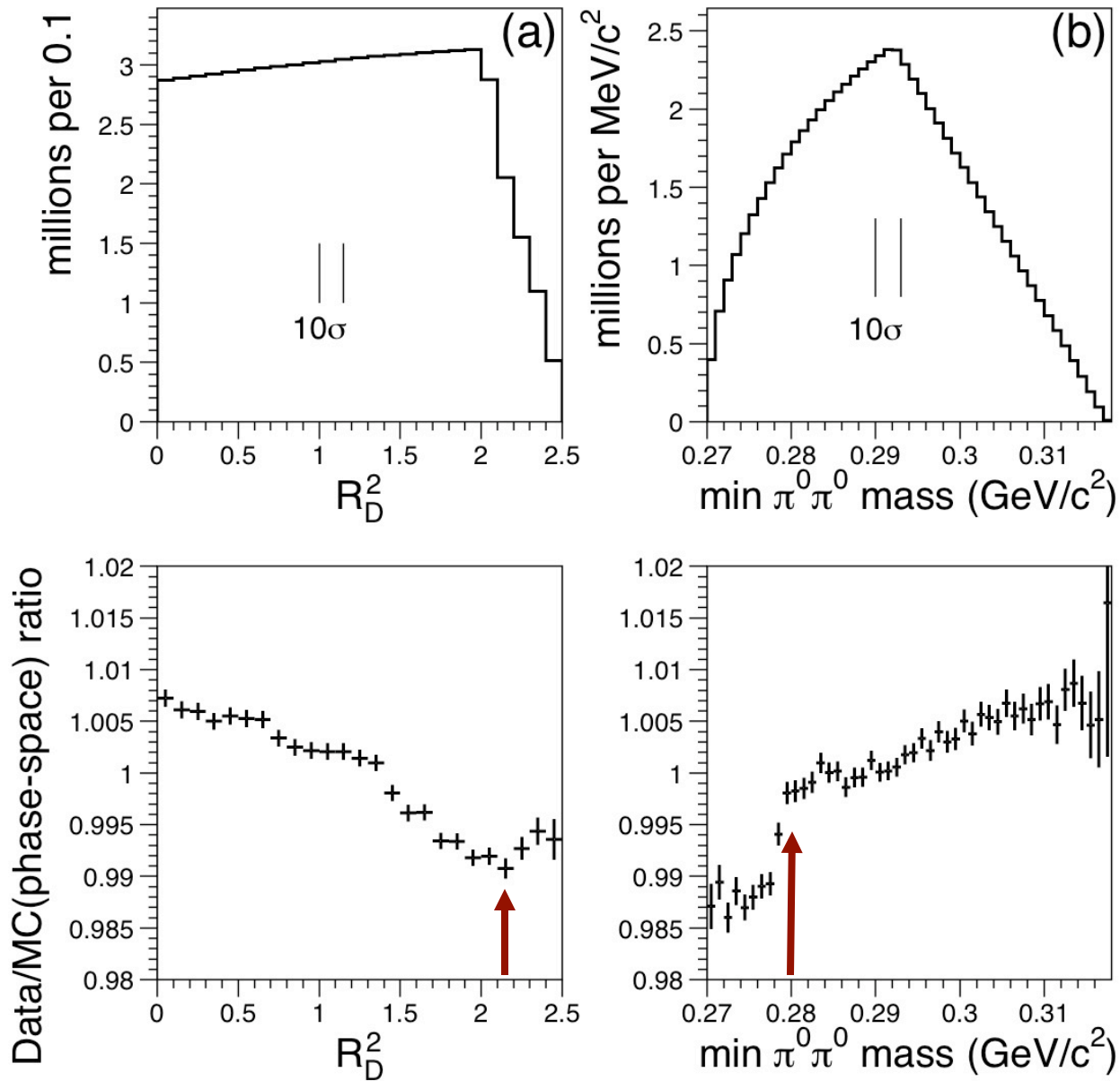


## Dalitz Plot Projections



no obvious cusp effect as in  $K^\pm$

# Cusp in $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$



Raw Dalitz Density  


---

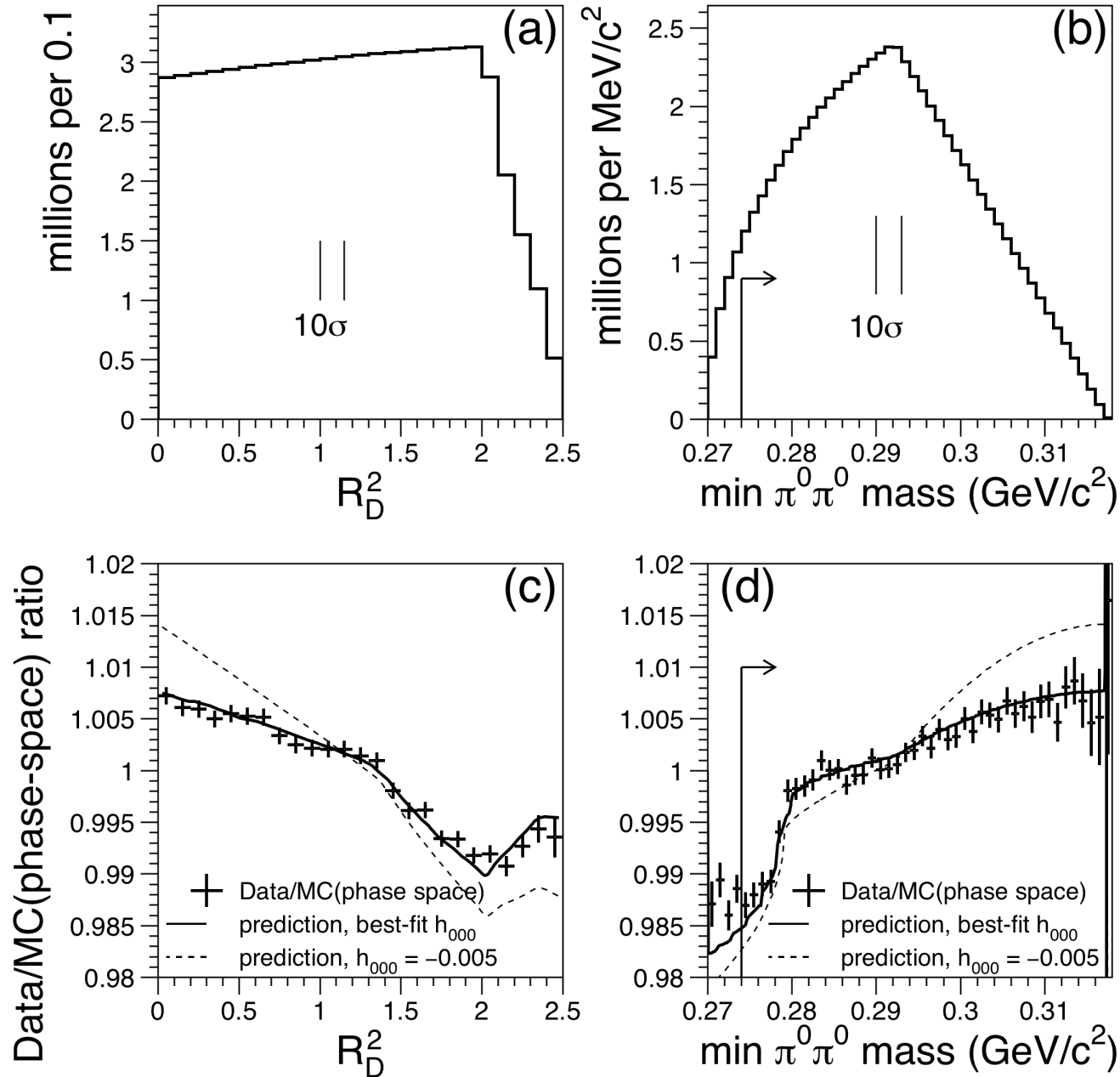
 MC Phase Space  
 ↓  
 Visible cusp

- We fit our data using model of Cabibbo and Isidori: JHEP 503, 21 (2005) – includes all one and two loop rescattering processes.
- $h_{000}$  and  $a_0 - a_2$  are two free parameters for  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$

We perform two fits:

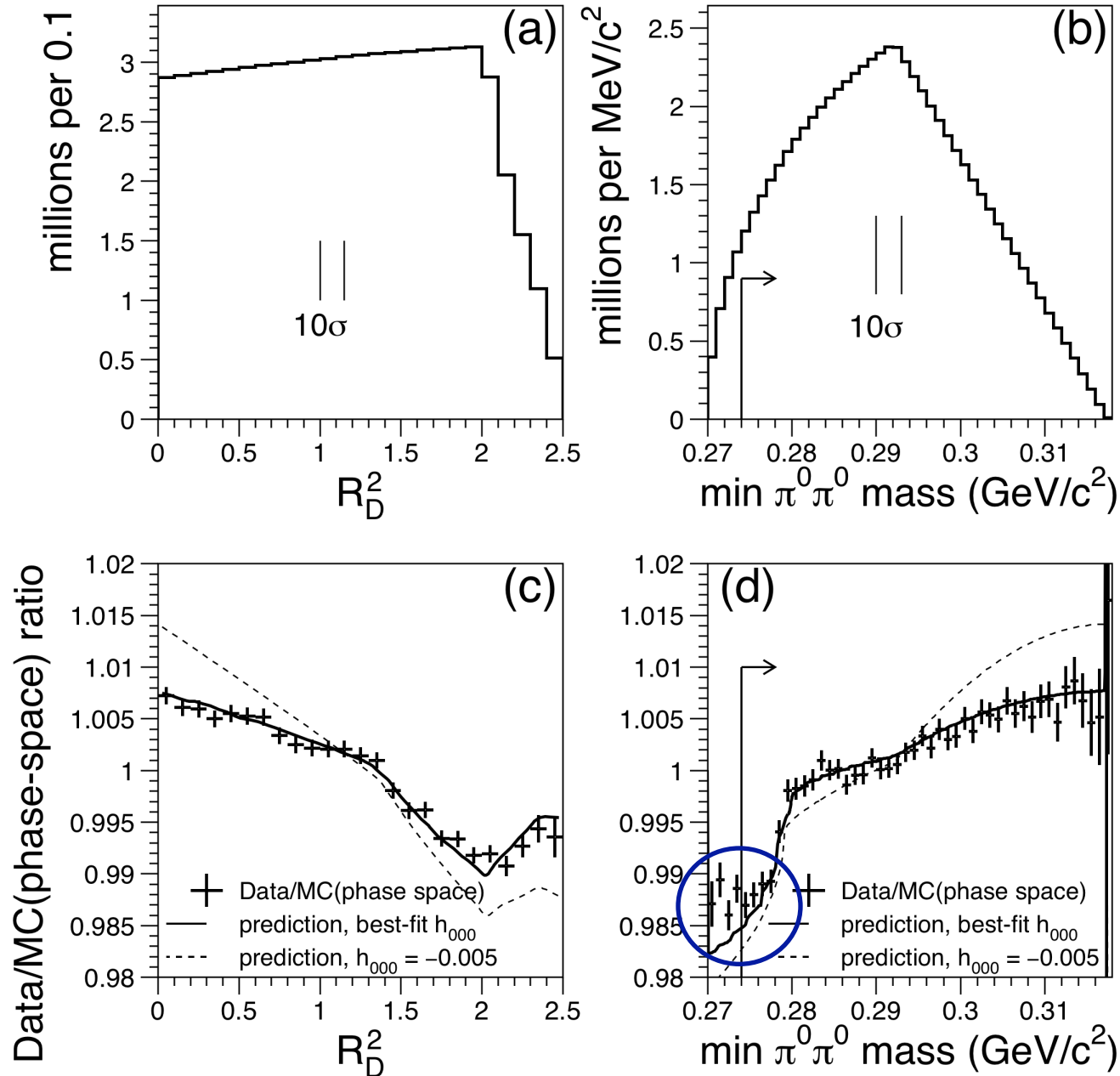
1. Fixing  $a_0 - a_2$  to the NA48 value:  $m_{\pi^+} (a_0 - a_2) = 0.268 \pm 0.017$
2. Floating both  $h_{000}$  and  $a_0 - a_2$

Fit for  $h_{000}$  ( $a_0$ - $a_2$  fixed to NA48 value)



Good agreement  
with model  
except for  $m_{\pi^0 \pi^0}$   
 $< 0.274 \text{ GeV} / c^2$

Fit for  $h_{000}$  ( $a_0$ - $a_2$  fixed to NA48 value)



Good agreement  
with model  
except for  $m_{\pi^0 \pi^0}$   
 $< 0.274 \text{ GeV} / c^2$

This region is  
excluded for  
central values of  
fits, but is included  
in systematic error.

## Fit Results

1. Using NA48 result  $m_{\pi^+}(a_0 - a_2) = 0.268 \pm 0.017$ ,

$$h_{000} = (+0.59 \pm 0.20_{stat} \pm 0.48_{syst} \pm 1.06_{ext}) \times 10^{-3} = (+0.59 \pm 1.19) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\chi^2 / dof = 2805.3 / 2765 \text{ (all pixels)}$$

$$\chi^2 / dof = 125.3 / 130 \text{ (edge pixels)}$$

2. Floating both  $h_{000}$  and  $a_0 - a_2$ :

$$h_{000} = (-2.09 \pm 0.62_{stat} \pm 0.72_{syst} \pm 0.28_{ext}) \times 10^{-3} = (-2.09 \pm 0.99) \times 10^{-3}$$

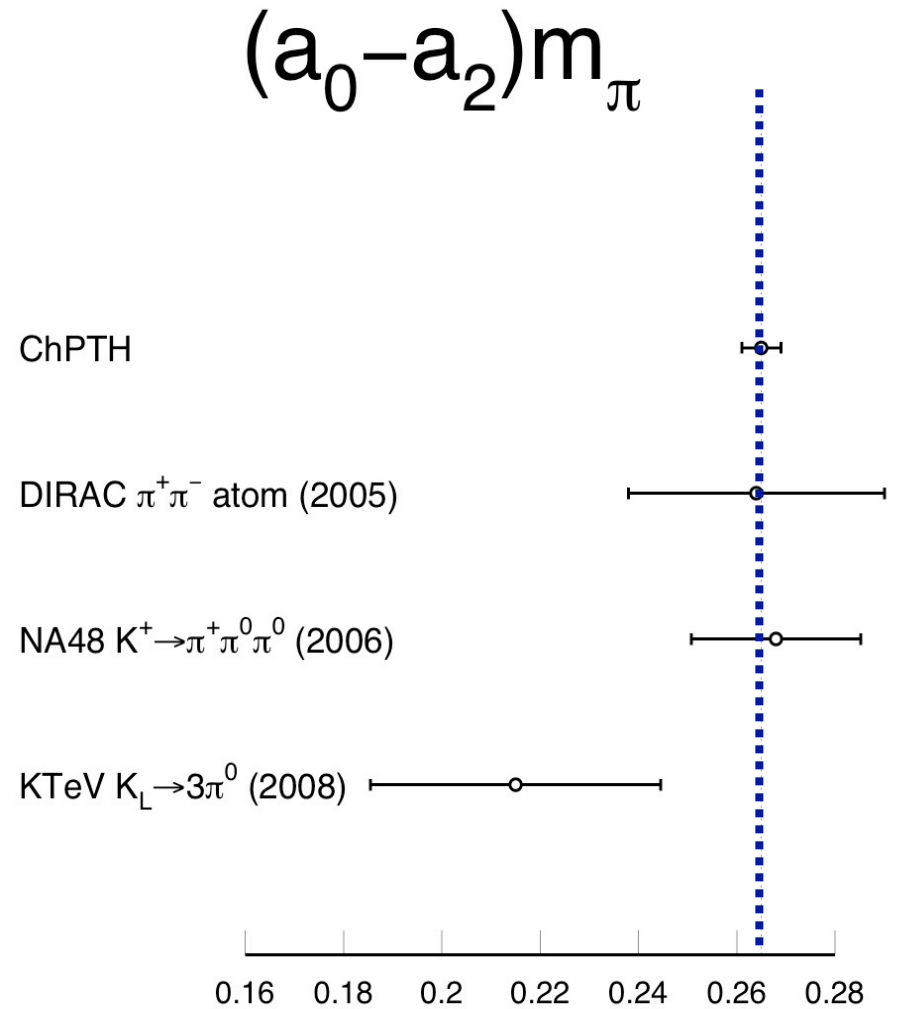
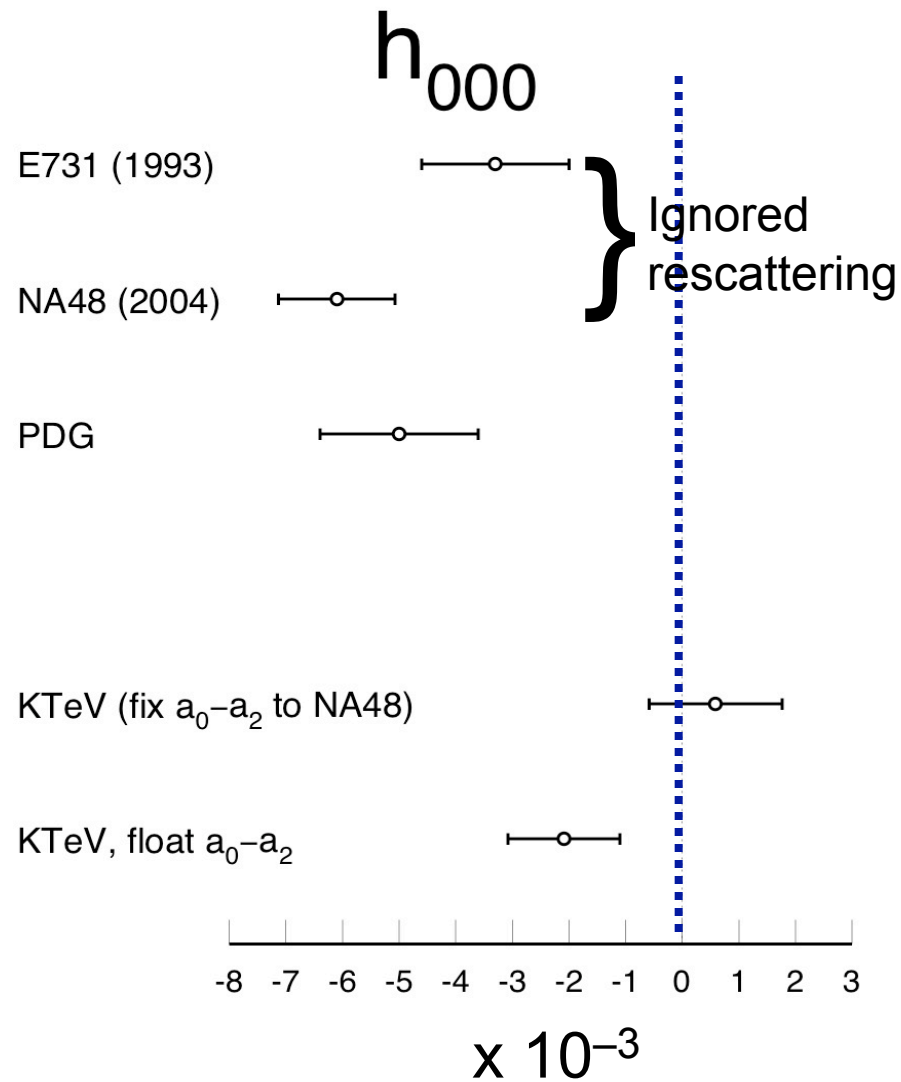
$$m_{\pi^+}(a_0 - a_2) = 0.215 \pm 0.014_{stat} \pm 0.025_{syst} \pm 0.006_{ext} = 0.215 \pm 0.031$$

$$\chi^2 / dof = 2790.6 / 2764 \text{ (all pixels)}$$

$$\chi^2 / dof = 126.3 / 130 \text{ (edge pixels)}$$

$$\text{ChPT (Colangelo et al.): } m_{\pi^+}(a_0 - a_2) = 0.265 \pm 0.004$$

## Comparison with Other Results





## Summary

- Rescattering effect observed in  $K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$
- Data well described by model of Cabbibo and Isidori, except for  $m_{\pi\pi} < 0.274 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Measured  $a_0 - a_2$  consistent with but less precise than NA48 measurement in  $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$  decays (isospin decomposition favors  $K^\pm$  over  $K^0$ )
- After including rescattering effect, no evidence for nonzero  $h_{000}$

Results published in E. Abouzaid et al. [KTeV Collaboration], Phys. Rev. D **78**, 032009 (2008).